

GRANT'S GRAVE.

Gen. Sherman Explains the Selection of Riverside Park.

The Militia Pay Agent to Be a Magnificent and Extensive One—The Day at Mt. McGregor—Visitors on the Mountain Permitted to View the Remains—Draping the Funeral Car.

Mr. McKinnon, N. Y. July 30.—The draping of the car that will carry the remains of General Grant down the mountain is being done to-day by two men from the firm that made the caulk. The car is run into the woods of the mountain, switched on a side track and there secluded from view. The work is progressing. The mountain photographer is this morning making a negative of the interior of the cottage where the body lies, showing the canopy and flag-covered casket. Some time during the day, the guests at the hotel, most of whom are new acquaintances of the Grant family, will be accorded an opportunity to pay their last respects to Gen. Grant.

NO DELAY AT SARATOGA.
Rev. Dr. S. V. Lech, Chaplain of the State Senate and pastor of the Methodist Church at Saratoga, had an interview with Col. Fred Grant and Colonel Jones relative to the alteration of the time tables on the day of removal, so that the remains might be in state a few hours at Saratoga. It has not been deemed best to delay the carriage at Saratoga, and the lid of the casket will not be removed between Mt. McGregor and Albany. Mrs. Grant, who has remained in the upper rooms of the cottage since the death, last evening descended to the parlor where she viewed the remains of her husband after they had been composed in the casket. Today she is as usual.

HER MIND DISTRESSED.
But physically well. It is quite possible that Mrs. Grant, in order to spare herself the fatigue of the throng along the route and the two or three days of waiting in New York before the interment of the General, may deem it wise to defer her departure from here until Friday, August 7. It had been thought by those who have charge of the funeral car in New York that it would be appropriate if colored members of the Grand Army Veterans should lead the thirty-eight horses that will draw the car. Colonel Grant appreciates fully the desire of friends and the near-by public here to view the remains of his father, and to-day, at his request, such as may desire to view the body at the cottage can do so at and after 8 o'clock this afternoon. It is not understood that this privilege will hold from now until the time of the funeral, but that it is only a modification of the original plan to have the remains submitted to public view only on the day of the funeral.

THE DEER OF ANOTHER'S CONSCIENCE.
Cyrus W. Field to-day cabled from London that "Mrs. U. S. Grant—The Duke of Argyll writes me: 'With you kindly say to Mrs. Grant how much I feel for her and how much I value the memory of her and her husband's visit to us in Scotland.' The people of Manchester, England, through their Mayor, cabled condolences.

GRANT'S RESTING PLACE.

General Sherman Explains the Reason for the Selection of Riverside Park.

New York, July 30.—The Tribune this morning publishes an interview with General Sherman, in which he says: "The persons who will be the greatest military spectacle this city has ever seen. General Hancock is magnificently fitted to organize, and is hard at work. He will leave nothing undone. It was a good thing to do to place all these things in his hands." General Sherman gave this explanation of why he thought New York had been given preference over Washington as a place of burial. "The Grant family will all continue to live in New York. The boys can't go to Washington to live. What is there to be found there for them? They don't expect, can't expect to be Congressmen or Senators. They couldn't accept clerkships. What else is there in Washington? If General Grant's remains were buried there, they would seldom or never see his grave. The matter will remain with the boys. She could not go to live in Washington alone. Buck Grant is tied down on his farm in New Jersey at Morrisville; Jesse and Fred are to stay in New York. They want their father's tomb here. I think that is the feeling of the family, and that was the country comes to know it, the selection will be honored as reasonable. It is certain that Gen. Grant regarded Washington as his fit place for young men. He has often talked about it. My opinion is the same. Why the army officers who have been stationed in Washington long have never amounted to anything. The men who have come up high have made their mark on the frontier among the Indians or on far off stations. The Washington men become distinguished as staff officers only. McClellan is about the only exception, and his case is so slight an exception as to barely prove the rule. Taylor and Jackson and those men came to the top from Indian and border fighting.

THE PALLBEARERS.

Mrs. Grant's Suggestion to the President—An ex-Confederate to Be Selected.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The President, who, at the request of Mrs. Grant, will select the pallbearers for Gen. Grant's funeral, recently telegraphed her to know if she had any preferences or suggestions to make in the matter. He received a reply from her to-day, by telegraph, saying that it was her wish that he should name the pallbearers, and that the only suggestion she would make was, that in case any prominent Union officers like Gen. Sherman or Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan be selected, a leading Confederate soldier like Gen. Johnston or Gen. Beauregard should also be included in the list. Mrs. Grant wishes in this regard will be respected. The list of pallbearers will be announced in a few days.

Chicago's Monument Fund.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Gen. Stockton of the Grant Monument Committee says to-day that \$50,000 of the fund is now on hand.

THE MILITARY PAGEANT.

General Hancock Receiving Numerous Applications for Positions.
NEW YORK, July 30.—The requests and applications for position in the Grant funeral procession continue to pour into General Hancock's headquarters on Governor's Island. Some of the applications made to-day were as follows: Committee of House of Representatives, officers who have served in the militia, Union Veterans Corps, Washington and Emanuel Bands of Hope, Charles E. Codman, commander of the Loyalty Legion of the State of Massachusetts, sent a protest on the part of the commanderies of that state against the burial of Grant's body in any spot not belonging to the National Government and asking Gen. Hancock to get the views of the other commanderies of the Legion regarding the matter. The members of the army of the Potomac have given a place in the line. Gen. Hancock will write to Gen. Sherman that he will leave New York at 9 a. m. on August 3 for Mt. McGregor and that the representatives of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland would be glad to see on

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

John Bright's Eloquent Speech in the House of Commons.

The Dilke Scandal—The Name of the Lady Involved Made Public—A Split Among the Tories—The Grand Victory of Turkey Insane—Terrorist Storms in France—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 30.—After many dull days, the Commons presented an animated scene again Tuesday night. The House was crowded to hear the speech from John Bright, in answer to the charge by Callan of a breach of privilege at the Spencer banquet, in saying the Irish party were disloyal to the Crown and "exhibited boundless sympathy with criminals and murderers." Mr. Bright spoke from behind the front Opposition benches. At first he was nervous and almost inaudible, but gradually warmed in the defense of the truth of his statements. At the close he rose to something of his old-time eloquence.

THE DILKE SCANDAL.
The Dilke scandal is now certain to be dragged before the courts. It is said that proceedings are pending against Sir Charles for £200,000 damages. Strong influences are at work to avoid a public trial. The Dilke scandal is related to Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and her husband is an active Radical who formerly held a minor office. Rumor has it that he insists upon a divorce as a vindication of his honor. His wife's father, who is a member of the House of Commons, gave her a dowry of £100,000. She is much younger than her husband. They have no family.

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It is to be fact that Mr. Gladstone intended that the Bank of England should issue the loan. It is reported, the News says, that Prime Minister Gladstone intended that German financial houses should share the "plunder," and that the Marquis of Salisbury complied in order to conciliate Prince Bismarck.

This was the third day of the Goodwood meeting. The race for the Goodwood Cup was won by Mr. J. V. Lawrence's 3-year-old bay colt, Althorp; the Duke of Westminster's 3-year-old bay or brown colt, Mule was second, and the Duke of Hamilton's 3-year-old bay horse, Cassio, third. There were five starters.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S PETITION.
The Salvation Army marched this afternoon with much parade to the Parliament buildings to present to the House of Commons a memorial petition urging the immediate passage of the criminal act amendment, raising the age of consent from thirteen years, the present period, to eighteen years. The petition contains 500,000 signatures, and is one mile and a half long. It was borne in a special carriage. The procession was very long, and halted on the Thames embankment, whence a deputation proceeded to the House of Commons to present the memorial prayer.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE SUSTAINED.
The committee, consisting of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Benson, Bishop Temple and Mr. Samuel Carter, investigating the Pall Mall Gazette's exposure, has completed its labors. The Gazette printed the verdict last evening in a special edition having a black border. The report of the committee states that all the charges and revelations made by the Gazette are true, being sustained by the most conclusive evidence. The publication of the report causes a great sensation.

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THE WEATHER.

This was the hottest day on the continent at 8 a. m. to-day. The signal service thermometer at Greenwich registered 83°, while Memphis and Omaha came next with 80° each and Galveston right behind them with 81°. In addition to this startling thermometer revelation came the announcement that local indications favored a continuation of the warm weather, and that there would be no widespread providential intervention in the shape of rain. Several times during the day clouds came across the sky, but were blown off by the wind, and in the midst of the barometric interpretation, that there might be a shower, but no shower came, and as the day lengthened the heat grew in influence until at 3 p. m. it was absolutely stifling. Men and animals alike suffered greatly; the car companies, it is said, are meeting with some losses, and private individuals, too, losing heavily. Numerous animals have perished and many died. James Hardy, the Slop Contractor, whose mules have to go into close alleys, has had a number of animals killed, and his mules were so hot that they were almost insupportable. "Still," said Jim, "I don't fret, because myself and my children have been spared, and I think every man who with his family goes safely through a spell of this kind ought to be thankful for it. It was frightfully warm indoors and out, but particularly so indoors. The day was spent under the rays of old Sol was sufficient almost to prostrate anybody, and the dejected condition of the illuminated side of the streets showed that all citizens fully appreciated the fact. Men who were obliged to work in sunny spots were complaining.

ROSE MARY OF SEARS.
For relief. The man who has to stand to watering the car horses on Broadway, in front of the House, sat under an improvised square umbrella, which he shifted with the changes of the sun. It was terribly hot in several of the large factories, and a number of men were seen to be working in the shade, except in places where the work was urgent. Not so many people as usual were to be seen upon the streets and the promenades have had their quota of ladies. The continued severity of the weather seems to have been very carefully and there is a more general spirit of ease and laziness prevailing in the community. Hard drinkers have been seen in the streets, and their frequent beverages and ailments complain that almost the only drinks now sought are clear lemonade and iced or cold water. The heat and whiffy have come to be recognized as important factors in producing sunstroke, and for this reason they are not so popular as in former years. At the City Hall extensive preparations were made for the day's work, the physicians expecting, that there would be an unusually large number of cases of sunstroke. The thermometer at the City Hall was 83° at 11 a. m.; at 2 p. m. it was 85°; at 3 p. m. it was 86°; at 4 p. m. it was 87°; at 5 p. m. it was 88°; at 6 p. m. it was 89°; at 7 p. m. it was 90°; at 8 p. m. it was 91°; at 9 p. m. it was 92°; at 10 p. m. it was 93°; at 11 p. m. it was 94°; at 12 p. m. it was 95°; at 1 p. m. it was 96°; at 2 p. m. it was 97°; at 3 p. m. it was 98°; at 4 p. m. it was 99°; at 5 p. m. it was 100°; at 6 p. m. it was 101°; at 7 p. m. it was 102°; at 8 p. m. it was 103°; at 9 p. m. it was 104°; at 10 p. m. it was 105°; at 11 p. m. it was 106°; at 12 p. m. it was 107°; at 1 p. m. it was 108°; at 2 p. m. it was 109°; at 3 p. m. it was 110°; at 4 p. m. it was 111°; at 5 p. m. it was 112°; at 6 p. m. it was 113°; at 7 p. m. it was 114°; at 8 p. m. it was 115°; at 9 p. m. it was 116°; at 10 p. m. it was 117°; at 11 p. m. it was 118°; at 12 p. m. it was 119°; at 1 p. m. it was 120°; at 2 p. m. it was 121°; at 3 p. m. it was 122°; at 4 p. m. it was 123°; at 5 p. m. it was 124°; 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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid..... \$9.00
Six months..... 5.00
Three months..... 3.00
One month..... .85
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 15
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid..... \$1.00
Six months, postage paid..... .60
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
215 and 517 Market street.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1893.

The Merchants' Exchange has contributed the very handsome sum of \$970 to the Fresh Air Mission. This is a much better way of spending money than wasting it on one of TALBOT'S Chicago excursions.

Mr. MOULD, the architect of the Board of Public Works in New York, contemplates a Grant monument to cost three or four million dollars. If Grant could be consulted, he would reduce the estimate considerably.

The Penitentiary location has caused a certain dislocation in Cape Girardeau, where the people yesterday voted against funding the outstanding debt. This was hardly wise in a county which aspires to State recognition.

Mr. WISE of Virginia thinks he can beat FITEUGH LEE for Governor because the Democrats are not satisfied with CLEVELAND. Mr. WISE is, for obvious reasons, unwilling to lay much stress on LEE'S rebellion record, but it is doubtful whether it is safe to rely on any alleged unpopularity of CLEVELAND.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S political tour through Ireland ought to be a very lively experience. The London Committee of Cardinals and Bishops has endorsed the Pull Mall Gazette's exposure and DILKE has furnished the awful example. It remains to be seen if there is any sense of outraged morality in English political life.

MR. GLOVER is not so wholly occupied in turning the rascals out in Washington and blocking offensive appointments that he cannot think of matters far removed from political contentions. He transmits through the Post-Dispatch a contribution of \$50 to the Fresh Air Mission, with a letter which adds to the value of the gift.

THE SORROW, the deep abiding grief with which the Temple Gullotine Committee have learned that Mr. MORT is an offensive partisan, would bring tears to the eyes of a stuffed crocodile. Mr. CLEVELAND of the Poor House is preparing a letter to Mr. MORT, showing him the wickedness of his course and urging on him to adopt those reform principles which have been so conspicuous in the political career of CLEVELAND.

THE Washington citizens who passed such censorious resolutions on Mr. GRANT'S choice of a burial place for her husband are having a hard time finding scapegoats to bear their message. Mr. CHILDS of the Philadelphia Ledger, who is one of the best friends GRANT ever had, and a man of good sense and judgment, has expressed the opinion of the whole country in saying: "It is a delicate matter to discuss with the family, and I think no more should be said on the subject."

THE present attitude of the cattlemen over the President's order does not justify the general estimate of their business shrewdness and sagacity. While the President might be inclined to come to their assistance in helping them to carry out his order, there is no sense in hoping that he will help them to disobey his order, as they are now doing, or that he will relieve them of any of the consequences of their studied and continued disobedience. Of course it will cost them something to move, but it will cost them a great deal more not to move.

THE Cattle Kings are not more able than the Oklahoma boomers were to defy the authority of the United States Government with impunity. They found that out in the result of their recent attempt to usurp the regulation of commerce between the States and to close the cattle trails across the Indian Territory. If they now show a disposition to comply in good faith with the order for the removal of their cattle and fences from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, it will be executed with as little injury to them as is possible under the circumstances. They have plenty of time to appeal to the courts, but they will not get that order revoked by bullying or by political "influence." This is not that sort of administration.

MR. TALBOT, the pilot of the Mexican excursion, is as sick a customer as Chicago can produce, and he has amply earned the money which the Mexican Central Railroad people pay him for steering his excursion in favor of Chicago and beating St. Louis. When he carried the excursionists out of St. Louis, after a twelve-hour stay, he declared that they had only two days in Chicago, and could not remain over night in St. Louis, but that on their return he would do all that St. Louis would ask. His pretense was a miserable falsehood, for the time of the excursionists was unlimited, and as a matter of fact he gave them five or six days in Chicago. On the return trip he shows St. Louis every possible discourtesy and involves his excursionists in the consequences of his own boorishness. All we can say is that

the Merchants' Exchange has acted like a body of gentlemen, and their conduct presents a striking contrast to that of the representative of Chicago.

One of the most impressive of the crisis speeches for which JOHN BAIGENT has long been famous, and in which he has so often blamed the pathway of Liberal progress in England, was evidently the one referred to in our cable dispatches to-day. By the way we take the liberty of reminding the public that they have been indebted to the Post-Dispatch not only for the first news of all important events or expressions from the Old World, but for the first and fullest reports of all important occurrences in our own country. The death of General GRANT, all the attending incidents, and all the interesting matters connected with every step in the subsequent preparations for the funeral, have been first announced in our telegraph columns. It is thus the people of St. Louis have learned to regard the Post-Dispatch as the newspaper of the day.

AFTER a full examination of the proofs on which the Pull Mall Gazette's statements were made, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal MANNING, and Messrs. MONLEY and REED have reported unanimously that they found those statements substantially true. Such a report from such a committee, chiming in with the exposure and prosecution of SIR CHARLES DILKE, and with scores of recent aristocratic scandals showing what gross and vicious animals pose as leaders and models (in the most cultured and influential circles of English society, is a rather ominous coincidence of the suffrage extension. It is liable to suggest a reopening of the question whether or not an hereditary aristocracy of wealth and leisure is either ornamental or useful to the State, when it can no longer hide its brutalities in feudal castles, nor restrain the exposures of an argus-eyed press.

The order of the Police Board requiring private watchmen to wear a uniform is sufficiently explained by Police Commissioner GALENNE, in an interview in a morning paper, in which he says:

We recognize throughout that we do not pay these private watchmen any salary. But as we have conferred considerable power on them we propose to regulate them to the extent of seeing that their power is properly exercised. We give them a badge, a star, the right to carry weapons and to make arrests. We order them to wear uniforms because we consider that it adds to their efficiency. They are sworn to assist a regular officer and their uniform will at once show that they are entitled to furnish such assistance. The uniform will also show as a glance that they have the right to exercise most of the functions of a regular officer.

That is all that needs to be said. The Board possesses the undoubted right to declare that men who are clothed with police authority shall also be clothed with police costs and caps. The Commissioners have issued their orders. They could not recede without making themselves ridiculous, and all the trouble that has been designedly worked up over the order is mere spitting against the east wind. The attempt to foment a spirit of insubordination among men who have no authority except what they derive from the Police Board might as well be abandoned.

POSTMASTER JONES of Indianapolis denies that Vice President HENDRICKS is responsible for his course or has suggested any of his appointments. He denies that Senator VOORHEES is coming to Indianapolis to help him through the investigation, and he denies emphatically that he is guilty of violating or evading the provisions of the civil service law. It is to be hoped that the evidence will exonerate Mr. JONES and confound his accusers. He was appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND on Mr. HENDRICKS' recommendation, and his conviction would place him and Mr. HENDRICKS both in the position of having treated the President's solemn pledges as mere campaign shams. They both knew that he said this in his inaugural.

I regard myself as pledged to this execution of the reform act because my conception of the true Democratic faith and of public duty requires that this and all other statutes shall be executed in good faith, and without evasion; and because in the many utterances made prior to my election to the Presidency I have promised the country that this shall be done.

If Mr. JONES has so soon after his appointment violated or evaded the provisions of that law, the President is bound to make a conspicuous example of him and to regard Mr. HENDRICKS' future recommendations with suspicion. It is his unquestioned right to condemn the civil service law, and to favor its repeal or modification. But they have no right to assume that the violation or nullification of its provisions by any office-holder will be winked at or condoned by President CLEVELAND. Not one official act or utterance of his justifies anyone in regarding him as that sort of a President.

THE order for the removal of the ranching outfits from the Indian Territory applies to but one reservation, and was issued in that case only because Gen. SHERIDAN had found and reported an urgent necessity for it. But the same land law and the same Indian intercourse laws apply to all the other reservations that have been leased to cattle companies, and there is no telling how soon Indian dissatisfaction with these leases may compel Gen. SHERIDAN to report all of them as public nuisances that should be abated. It is a question that cannot be determined peacefully at the ballot box by the books of a tribe. There is no way of fairly ascertaining the sense of a majority of a tribe of blanket Indians, and when it is ascertained there is no law to compel the minority to acquiesce in it. The bribing of a few chiefs and head men may satisfy two-thirds of the bucks, and yet the other third may make so much trouble that the United States Government cannot undertake the cost and responsibility of keeping them quiet and upholding the leases. That might cost the country far more than both the leases and the cattle on them are worth. Of the 10,211,890 acres now leased to cattle companies in the Indian Territory, all except a small tract of Oange land was leased at from 15 to 25 cents

an acre, while a body of no better Indian land in Kansas brings 15 cents an acre for grazing purposes. The Cherokee strip of about 6,000,000 acres, said to be the best body of grazing land in the West, was rented for 15 cents an acre, and a large body of Cherokees are intelligent enough to contend bitterly that this lease was a fraud and was not sanctioned by the Cherokee Nation. While the Cherokees are liable to fight among themselves over this question, the United States cannot afford to become a party to such a fight in order to protect the interests of speculators in fraudulent leases, or to help cattle companies evade taxation by sustaining as lawful their unlawful possession of reservation land. When they invoked the law and the strong arm of the Government against the Oklahoma squatters, they put in motion forces that will eventually remove them also, and the sooner they get ready to go the better for their own interests.

Tea Transportation.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.
The new management of the Northern Pacific is evidently disposed to force the Pacific Mail and Central Pacific to give it a share of the business of tea transportation. At the present time all tea from China and Japan which do not go around the Cape comes to San Francisco and are carried over the Central and Union Pacific lines or the Southern Pacific, the freight from Yokohama to New York being 55 cents a pound, while the freight from San Francisco to New York is 5 cents a pound, and from San Francisco to New York 5 cents a pound. The Northern Pacific has now put on a line which consists of several clipper sailing ships and one steamer—the Isabel—which is to carry tea from Yokohama to Tacoma, and thence by rail to Chicago and New York, at rates which are calculated to command the trade. In reply to this challenge the Pacific Mail and Central Pacific steamers have just issued a circular offering lower rates to large shippers. But it is obvious that the war will be of short duration, and will end in the organization of a new pool, in which the tea traffic will be divided between the Northern Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific.

There was at one time a prospect that San Francisco would become a leading distributing point for tea. That prospect vanished when the Central Pacific, with its Eastern railway allies, and its steamship connections on the Pacific, made a rate of 55 cents from Yokohama to New York, while the rate to San Francisco was 5 cents, and from there to New York 5 cents. That barely left us the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and out of our merchants even from the trade of Denver and Kansas City. It must be presumed it was all right; the railway companies saw their own interest in helping to build up New York instead of San Francisco, and they did so, as they probably had a right to do.

But what a farce it seems, in view of the past, to set up an outcry every time we try to make the carriers pay their share of the cost of the Pacific Mail. It is not the carriers who are the trouble, but the "middlemen," "our children," and that we ought to protect them, instead of worrying them about such trifles as taxes. A New Yorker practically gets his tea carried to New York from San Francisco for half a cent a pound. A San Francisco merchant has to pay 5 cents for the same service. The tea goes over roads built largely with money contributed by California and by the people of the United States at large. A grocer in Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Omaha, or Atchison, or Kansas City, or Louisville, can import from New York tea which have gone through San Francisco for 5 cents less a pound than he could import the same tea from this city. Call you this backing your friends? Is this the way our "children" treat us what could we expect from strangers?

How the Texas Girl Marries.

From the Philadelphia Times.
While social philosophers have been trying to explain why young men do not marry, a Texas girl has pluckily proven that they sometimes do. It appears to have been this lady's misfortune to have had a backward and hapless lover. There was reason to believe from his constant visits that his passion was intense enough for even that voluptuous climate, but he was an occasional glaze that only irritated the girl who was waiting very impatiently for some more substantial evidence of affection, he gave little sign of the fire which, while he was being consumed. The dim light of a turned-down lamp to which she resorted now and then frightened him beyond the power of speech. He would neither clasp her hand or head, and when she hitched her chair toward him he would draw his power-corded, his away to a respectful distance. It wasn't a very cheerful courtship for either.

Time flies and the average girl wants something more from her lover than awkward looks. The young man came night after night and spoke eloquently of the Indians, the way the political situation was being turned out and where his fellow-citizens, Mr. Flanagan, would likely go to work. He commended Cleveland's policy and spoke of the growing crops yellowing in the golden sunlight. But he drew the line on declaring his love. Several times she held her breath as he walked dangerously near the desired point, but something seemed to warn him in time and he swallowed the lump in his throat and drew off in tolerable order. When patience had ceased to be a virtue and the old folks were growing about the all bill, count as it was, she leveled a pistol at his head and proposed herself. Of course he didn't refuse.

Rumor says that they were promptly married and neither has ever regretted the impetuous betrothal. Perhaps not, but the girl who keeps a revolver in close proximity for use on a hapless lover would probably train a Gatling gun on the head of a refractory husband.

Border State Soldiers.

From the New York Evening Post.
The presentation in these columns a few weeks ago of the facts regarding the contribution of the South, especially of the border States, to the Union army, has attracted much attention and surprise. It was not supposed that such States as Kentucky and Missouri had come so near reaching the record of Northern States in furnishing their quota to the Federal army at the official records show to have been the case, any more than it was understood that Delaware led the whole Union in the percentage of troops to military population. It would be interesting to learn how many soldiers the border States furnished to the other side. The number can never be known with so much accuracy as in the case of the Union army, and estimates by competent authorities will furnish the best data. We learn that General Harding, who was the Adjutant-General of Price, the Confederate leader in the Southwest, places the Missouri contingent in the Southern army at not over 50,000 men all told. That this is an approximately correct estimate would appear from the fact that combined with the 100,111 soldiers in the Union army, it would make the number of Missouri men who fought during the war just about as large as the number from other States. The difference between Iowa and Missouri would therefore be that Iowa sent all her soldiers into the Union army, while Missouri contributed four to the Union army to one in the Confederates.

The Confederate Cabinet.

Washington Letter in Classified Times-Sun.
The recent appointment of R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia to be Collector of Customs at the port of Tappanahannock, at a palatial salary, calls attention to the whereabouts and condition of the few remaining members of the Confederate Cabinet. There were four of them—Benjamin, Bragg, Breckinridge, Mallory, Manning, Ran-

dolph, Seddon, Trevelyan, Walker, Davis, Reagan, Tombs, Watts and Hunter. Of these only five now remain—Davis, Reagan, Tombs, Watts and Hunter. Of these five only two, Reagan and Tombs, were members of the original Cabinet. Hunter is not only an old man now, but very much reduced in circumstances, as is shown by his willingness to accept a position which pays but about \$200 a year. There are few members of the Confederate Cabinet who are wealthy. But Tombs, who lives near Atlanta, is wealthy. Reagan is worth something, but not very much. Watts of Alabama and Davis of North Carolina, though pretty old men, continue in the practice of law at their respective homes. Hunter, as indicated above, is poor.

Against St. Louis.

From the Carthage Patriot.
We are glad to know that the transportation committee of the Merchants' Exchange have decided to go to work in a practical way in the matter of railroad discrimination against this city. There are several things involved in this problem which the public do not understand. One is, why freight can be carried from Chicago to Memphis as cheap as from St. Louis to Memphis; another is, why it costs as much to carry a car load of goods from New York to St. Louis as it costs to carry the same load of goods from New York to Kansas City.—(Globe-Democrat.)

Now, go a little further, and show why it is that Chicago will send freight to this place in some instances cheaper than the charges from St. Louis here, and that freight from New Orleans via Texas and round about to Nevada and back to Carthage costs fourteen cents per 100 pounds or \$1.40 per ton less than from St. Louis, the charge rate being moved over three times as far as the higher rate. When you find out and remedy these flagrant abuses, then join in the jubilee with the Patriot for having been the first paper in the State to sound the tocsin of resistance to "Prisco robbery" and "Prisco rail politics." The Patriot is rejoiced, and begins to see in the vista of coming events something to cheer the curmudgeon and abuse it has received from the boresceners that live on the loot of that corporation.

Grover and the Hoosiers.

Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Times.
The President seems quite willing to meet the Indiana Democracy half way in its antagonism to his policy. John B. Stoll, of that State, is a candidate for Public Printer. Mr. Stoll is also president of the Indiana Editorial Association. At a recent meeting on the occasion of the annual excursion of the association, he announced that he is willing to send a copy of his manuscript, with his signature, to any person who will send two florins to a certain charitable society of which he is a member.

An officer of the marine corps who has the duty of examining the boys that want to become sailors in the navy says that one-fifth of the applicants, of which there are hundreds, are rejected on account of heart disease. The large majority of these cases are caused by cigarette smoking.

THE TRUNKS.
A rose-colored report of the year's work on the Panama Canal was read in Paris yesterday at a meeting at which M. De Lesseps presided. Only one stockholder had the assurance to question the accuracy of the figures read off and to demand an inquiry. He was promptly suppressed. This is the way the matter will be managed until the death of De Lesseps, so strong is the Frenchman's faith in the distinguished engineer's words. After his death, however, Frenchmen will learn the truth about this big ditch.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.
An Ohio girl is wearing mourning for a faithful dog. In the eye of the California law, starting at a lady is an offense. A widow in Harrisburg has beaten the record by eloping with two coachmen.

New York editors are not marrying actresses any more. One who has married an actress has tea children.

Norway will be accompanied on her tour through Norway and Sweden by tenor Bjorksten and violinist Fischer. It is considered probable that the ex-Empress Eugenie will leave the bulk of her fortune to the Princess Beatrice.

The New York Sun prints a list of seventeen women who have become pirates. Nothing is too sacred for that sex to meddle with.

Some hopeless wives will take their lives and others will to law; those live, of course, where's no divorce, and these live in Chicago.

Social philosopher David Erving has finally solved the mystery of the crazy quilt "as the final attempt of the feminine heart to express its love of variety."

"LADY JANE trembled, grew very pale and then fainted," wrote an author. The compositor substituted a "p" for an "t" in the last word and then fled for his life.

It is now said that the anonymous novel "Across the Chasm," a story of North and South, was written by Miss Julia Magruder, daughter of General Magruder.

Some girls in Brooklyn have organized an unmarried women's association. They pledge themselves never to marry and never to allow themselves to listen to an offer of marriage.

Patti's cast-off Marquis having sold out his share of Patti, cash down, is now ready to furnish a title to any rich American girl who is willing to take a disgusting dead-beat husband with the title.

THE BOSTON TRAVELER wants George B. Dowdell to deliver an oration on Grant.

THE house in which General Grant first saw the light had only two windows.

uniform. He did not wish to be mistaken for a Second Lieutenant.

THE Court of Pardons of New Jersey granted 100 pardons in a week, or six more than the Governor granted in two years.

THE husband of Princess Beatrice has an immense mustache, which will be a great comfort to the British taxpayer.

JOHN SUMNER is the only cool man this summer. When Mr. Sherman rises on a hot July morning there is ice in his whiskers.

TWENTY Khedive of Egypt, complains that he is only allowed \$400,000 a year, whereas all the khedives before him had \$1,500,000.

IT is a poor week when some one of the hold-over postmasters doesn't slip out with what he can lay hands on. That's his way of resigning.

THE statement is now made that Blomberg is directly descended from Bohemian (Slav) stock, the original family name having been Blumak.

A \$1, BERNARD dog costs in Boston from \$150 to \$200. A great many Bostonians, since the increase of bar-rooms, get lost in the snow every winter.

GENERAL FRANK SINEL has been appointed to a position in the office of the County Clerk of New York, where he will enjoy a salary of \$3,500 a year.

ROCKWELL doctors held that street sprinkling means malarial and typhus fevers. It is cheaper to hold to such a theory than to pay for the sprinkling.

THE Springfield Republican thinks that Roscoe Conkling will be invited to deliver a national oration on the life of Grant. Few men, if any, could do it better.

IT took a commission of medical men four weeks to discover something that every other man in the country was fully cognizant of—that McCullough was insane.

ONE hundred and two years ago this month John Jacob Astor arrived in Baltimore from Germany. He brought several hundred dollars' worth of musical instruments to sell on commission.

GENERAL MIDDLTONS gets \$20,000 for suppressing Riel's rebellion. Captain Howard, the Connecticut advance agent of the Gatling gun which did the damage, was given a public dinner only.

MR. JOHN BOYLE O'BRIEN, of the Boston Pilot, is a famous dancet, who will follow up his famous trips on the Connecticut and Susquehanna by taking in the Delaware during the present season.

IT took Sheridan only one day to discover that "the number of Arrapahoes was only 1,300, while the number of Cheyennes only 2,168 were actually counted—ratios 3,905."

THE Count Albert de Mun, leader of the Conservatives in the French Parliament and probably the most eloquent Frenchman now living, is a tall, straight, finely formed and singularly handsome young man, descended from several royal families.

MORIS JOKAI, the Hungarian novelist, has conceived an original plan of dealing with autobiographies. He announces that he is willing to send a page of his manuscript, with his signature, to any person who will send two florins to a certain charitable society of which he is a member.

AN officer of the marine corps who has the duty of examining the boys that want to become sailors in the navy says that one-fifth of the applicants, of which there are hundreds, are rejected on account of heart disease. The large majority of these cases are caused by cigarette smoking.

THE late Colonel Fred Burnaby prided himself on his descent from Edward I, and when reminded that that monarch was a tyrant would say: "No doubt. But I would sooner be descended from those who dared oppose the people than belong to the people who are cowardly enough to submit to oppression."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.
An Ohio girl is wearing mourning for a faithful dog. In the eye of the California law, starting at a lady is an offense.

A widow in Harrisburg has beaten the record by eloping with two coachmen.

New York editors are not marrying actresses any more. One who has married an actress has tea children.

Norway will be accompanied on her tour through Norway and Sweden by tenor Bjorksten and violinist Fischer. It is considered probable that the ex-Empress Eugenie will leave the bulk of her fortune to the Princess Beatrice.

The New York Sun prints a list of seventeen women who have become pirates. Nothing is too sacred for that sex to meddle with.

Some hopeless wives will take their lives and others will to law; those live, of course, where's no divorce, and these live in Chicago.

Social philosopher David Erving has finally solved the mystery of the crazy quilt "as the final attempt of the feminine heart to express its love of variety."

"LADY JANE trembled, grew very pale and then fainted," wrote an author. The compositor substituted a "p" for an "t" in the last word and then fled for his life.

It is now said that the anonymous novel "Across the Chasm," a story of North and South, was written by Miss Julia Magruder, daughter of General Magruder.

himself with arsenic. He seemed to be in love with the name of the girl he imagined himself betrothed to.

THE Prince Consort laid it down that a solitude deaux of that duration was the right thing, and Princess Beatrice is to have no more. Moreover, the Queen will hush with the newly married couple when forty-eight hours elapsed by the paternal present. It is not wonderful that the Queen should cling apart from any tender feelings to the most sprightly and delicate of her children, the best comrade that ever a mother had in the person of a daughter.

THE American publishers of the novels written by "The Duchess" have never been able to discover who she is, their purchases of advance proofs being always effected through her London agents. The surmise is that she is somebody who has a reputation in some more solid branch of authorship than the sort of fiction which is indiscriminately popular, and therefore contents herself with the money reward of labor in this field. A guess is that a man is the real writer. The minute descriptions of English rural life in the stories indicate that the hand is British.

SEVENTY-FIVE young ladies of London society are trying to get up a ball in honor of Princess Louise of Wales, who came out a few months ago. The "Rose Ball" is the name to be given to this entertainment. Each fair and aristocratic maid is to pay 25 towards the expenses and to invite a dancing man. But the ball runs a chance of coming to grief, as the Prince of Wales, who at first approved of the idea, now threatens to have nothing to do with it because the committee of election have blackballed three young ladies who he thinks should be among the seventy-five.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

Want the Editors of the New York Journals are Saying To-Day.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
New York, July 30.—The World says: "In the presence of the corpse of Gen. Grant, the Chicago Tribune's abuse of the City of New York can hardly be called neighborly or even genteel. It might be said that abuse emanating from a city of malaria and bad smells—the cesspool of peripatetic humanity, the paradise of gamblers, the capital of adventures and the fortress of bankrupts—count for but little. The Chicago Tribune should bear in mind the fact that Mrs. Grant has decided to visit New York. If the editor has a right to obtrude his criticism at this time, he should direct his remarks to the widow and her son."

THE SUN says: "It is plain that of the two views upon the civil service President Cleveland holds that of the Republicans in preference to that of the Democrats. Nor does he show an inclination to depart from his convictions. It is a bold stroke to attempt to convert your own party to your opponents' faith, but there can be no doubt that the man who attempts it possesses some of the highest qualities of leadership."

THE TIMES says: "The Grant Monument Committee has been promptly organized and subscriptions to the amount of \$17,697, including \$2,000 from the Western Union Telegraph Company, have already been received. It is the wish of the committee that this shall be a popular subscription in the broadest sense of the term, and it asks that newspapers, railway, telegraph and express companies, banks, churches, commercial bodies, postmasters and business firms co-operate in the work of providing a fund for the erection of a fitting monument over the hero's grave in Riverside Park. We cannot doubt that the desire to aid in paying this lasting tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant will be so deep and general that a sufficient sum will be speedily raised."

THE TRIBUNE says: "A rose-colored report of the year's work on the Panama Canal was read in Paris yesterday at a meeting at which M. De Lesseps presided. Only one stockholder had the assurance to question the accuracy of the figures read off and to demand an inquiry. He was promptly suppressed. This is the way the matter will be managed until the death of De Lesseps, so strong is the Frenchman's faith in the distinguished engineer's words. After his death, however, Frenchmen will learn the truth about this big ditch."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Shakespeare Sometimes Nods.
KINGSTOWN, July 29, 1893.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Is not the expression, "The last syllable of recorded time," open to some criticism as to its rhetoric? Yours respectfully,
[The metaphor does seem a little bit mixed, but Shakespeare was fond of the word "syllable."—Edmond Post-Dispatch.]

Various Girls.
From the Chicago News.
Major Charles N. Harvey, who may be said to be an intelligent writer on any subject he attempts to treat, sends us the following item from Atchison, Kan., with the accompanying information that it is adapted from the Dutch of Van Donsderck. The poem is entitled "These are They":
Who is this maid with chin so high—
Whose hair is of philosophy?
Miss — of Boston.
And who is she in bright attire?
Whose stunning style we all admire—
And who in stocks can take a dy?—
Miss — of New York.
And she, with cheeks of peach and cream—
Modest, petite and shy of men,
Who "lets it all" now and then?
Miss — of Baltimore.
Ah! who this "green with radiant air"—
With "diamonds sprinkled in her hair"—
And "train that sweeps the ground after"—
Who always talks of "Nips" and "thair"?
Miss — of St. Louis.

A Slight Distinction.
From the London Truth.
An Anglo-Saxon story of the new Lord Rothschild: Some ladies were once discussing in his presence the difference between the real and the ideal, and one of them was asked for his opinion. "The real," said the financier, "is a Spanish coin; this ideal is the Spanish bull."

The Duke's Hay Fever.
From the London Truth.
The Duke of Connaught has been suffering from a severe attack of hay fever, which has caused him much inconvenience, as it is a most irritating complaint, and his visitation has been so sharp that he has entirely lost his voice for three days.

The President's Thoughtfulness.
From the Philadelphia Press.
President Cleveland's conduct toward Gen. Grant's family has been singularly discreet, considerate and graceful. The country has observed it with satisfaction and gratitude.

Mercury.
To encourage superstitions, loathing and violence.
Making one certain that life is a bore.
There's things to be said, but, exhausting and painful.
As the mercury rises at ninety-four.

In vain one sympathizes, aspirates, palpates,
Bathes in ice water to keep alive;
There's nothing to do, but, least of all, to live.
When the mercury rises to ninety-five.

The horrible wakefulness, thirst I can't withstand.
Bed like hot pudding, one can't be straight;
It causes brain-fainting, cholera-sickness,
When the mercury rises to ninety-six.

Then bugs show such blitheness, "whereas such spiffishness."
Flea comes in myriads one's foot to kiss;
There's nothing to do, but, least of all, to live.
When the mercury rises to ninety-seven.

"Tischi for a temper with blood, clouds in confusion piled.
Rain by the bucket this heat to fix;
We'll all be drenched, now think us peculiar,
When the mercury rises to ninety-eight.

MR. W. C. STEIGER.
Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in the Post-Dispatch. Telephone 92.

MELT & HOT

COOL

Underwear and Outer Garments for the Male Sex

Men's and Youths' Thin Trousers at 50c, \$1.50 and \$3—scarcely half real value.

A Liberal Assortment of Cheap, Medium and India Seersucker Coats and Vests Are Expected This Morning.

Summer Vests for Half. Summer Coats for Half. Dusters, Norfolk and Neckwear in Nice Assortment.

HUMPHREY'S,

IS BUSTED **Cooling-Off Headquarters, Broadway and Pine.**

SUMMER RESORTS

LEBANON, ILL., WANTS:

1,000 Summer Boarders; good rooms with board at \$4 to \$8 per week; abundance of shade.

1,000 Invalids to drink the health-giving waters of our Sulphur Spring, and breathe the pure air of our hills.

1,000 Business Men of St. Louis to build villas, cottages, etc., in our beautiful lake city 40 minutes ride from the Main St. Depot; commission here \$50.

1,000 People of Wealth and Culture to become permanent residents of this, the "Athens of Southern Illinois" and most beautiful suburb of St. Louis.

1,000 New Students at McKendree College, the oldest university in the West. Full course in all departments—Classical, Scientific, Theological, Legal, Natural and Commercial. Send for a catalogue.

1,000 Poor Men to make their homes here, where their children may obtain a thorough collegiate education for almost nothing, and be free from all the temptations of city life.

Come and see us and be convinced, or address: **JEAN P. WARD, Mayor.**

"The Oakwood," Green Lake, Wis., opens for summer guests the 15th of May, with extensive improvements. Apply for circulars, with prices, to David Greenway, owner and proprietor, Janesville, Wis.

SHELDON HOUSE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.,

Great seaside resort two hours from Philadelphia; one and a half from New York; 20 trains daily. Ocean waves and electric baths; steam heat, passenger elevator, pure soft flowing artesian spring water. Cool ocean breeze. High, dry dunes. Perfect drainage. No mosquitoes. New bath throughout.

WELCOME K. SHELDON, Proprietor.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a specific for indigestion stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoeia have been exhausted, without, at least, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome stomachic offers a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and using this important gland the Bitters act with regular distinctness, regulating and invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. Trade brand druggists and dealers generally.

DR. CRESAP MCCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

has offices at 2115 Lucas Place, St. Louis, treating with equal success all curable cases, curing deformities generally considered incurable.

Medical diseases treated successfully: Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and all Nervous Diseases. All diseases peculiar to women, and in every instance a perfect cure. Drunkenness and Optum Habits speedily cured. Consultation at office or by mail, \$1.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 4 p. m.; 8 to 9 p. m.

Send 4 cents in stamps for 100 page treatise on diseases by Dr. McCoy.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DRUNKENNESS

OR THE LIQUOR HABIT.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated for the liquor appetite is slain.

Golden Specific Co., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE BY

M. W. ALEXANDER, Druggist,

Broadway (4th) and Olive, ST. LOUIS.

Call or write for circulars and full particulars.

NEWLAND'S COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY

LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only Institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is organized in a thorough manner, so that students will receive practical and theoretical instruction. Male and female students admitted. The regular salary will commence September, 1900.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated.

DR. H. NEWLAND,
1303 Chouteau av.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

WHEREAS, Thomas Riley and Mary, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis in Book 649, page 17, conveyed to the undersigned the following described premises, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 of ground situate in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and in United States survey No. twenty-four and fifty-nine (24 and 59), and being lot number thirty-five (35) in block number one (1) of Holly's addition, a plat of which is on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for said city, said lot having a front of twenty-four (24) feet north on the corner of the lot, and a depth of one hundred and twenty (120) feet, more or less, to an eighteen (18) foot alley, which conveyance was made in order to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described and, whereas, all said notes have long since become due, and the same remain unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions and conditions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will

on THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., at said city, at the west door of the Court House, sell City of St. Louis, all the above described premises as aforesaid to the highest bidder for said notes, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust.

E. D. LANGFEST, Trustee.

St. Louis, July 25, 1900.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by a deed of trust dated at the Seventeenth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, between the City of St. Louis and the undersigned, the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, and recorded in the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis in Book 649, page 17, conveyed to the undersigned the following described premises, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 of ground situate in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and in United States survey No. twenty-four and fifty-nine (24 and 59), and being lot number thirty-five (35) in block number one (1) of Holly's addition, a plat of which is on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for said city, said lot having a front of twenty-four (24) feet north on the corner of the lot, and a depth of one hundred and twenty (120) feet, more or less, to an eighteen (18) foot alley, which conveyance was made in order to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described and, whereas, all said notes have long since become due, and the same remain unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions and conditions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will

on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., at said city, at the west door of the Court House, sell City of St. Louis, all the above described premises as aforesaid to the highest bidder for said notes, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust.

E. D. LANGFEST, Trustee.

St. Louis, July 25, 1900.

OPENCRIAN JETEL PENS

Possess 3 IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS: UNIFORMITY, DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF METAL.

26 different styles of PENS, sent for trial, on receipt of 15 two-cent stamps.

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